

简谐运动的基本特征

1、运动学特征 $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

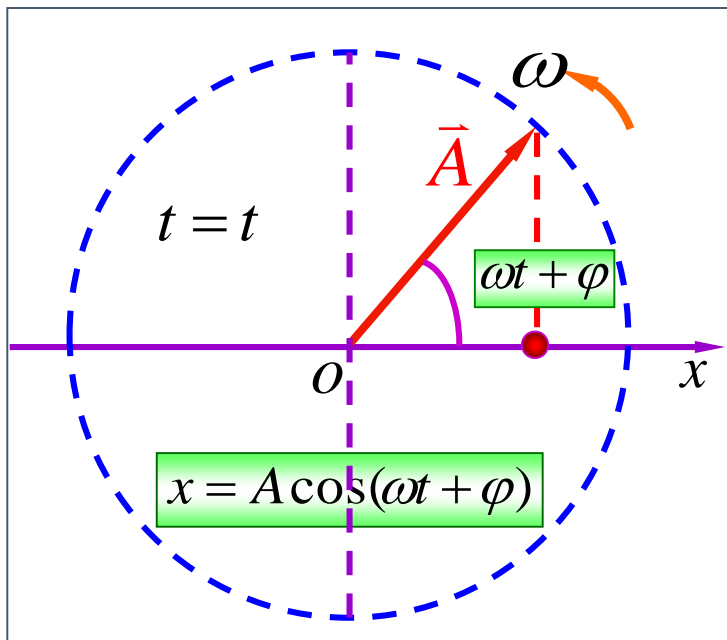
2、动力学特征 $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

3、能量特征

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

简谐振动的几何表示：旋转矢量



以 O 为原点旋转矢量 \vec{A} 的端点在 x 轴上的投影点的运动为简谐运动.



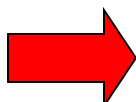
一 单摆

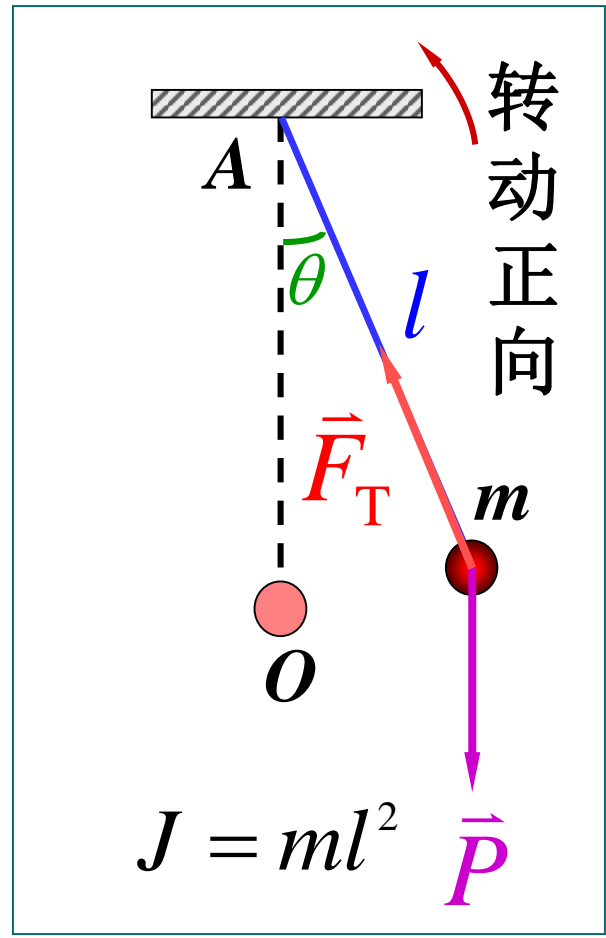
动力学分析:

$\theta < 5^\circ$ 时, $\sin \theta \approx \theta$

$$M = -mgl \sin \theta \approx -mgl \theta$$

$$-mgl \theta = J \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2}$$

 $\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta$





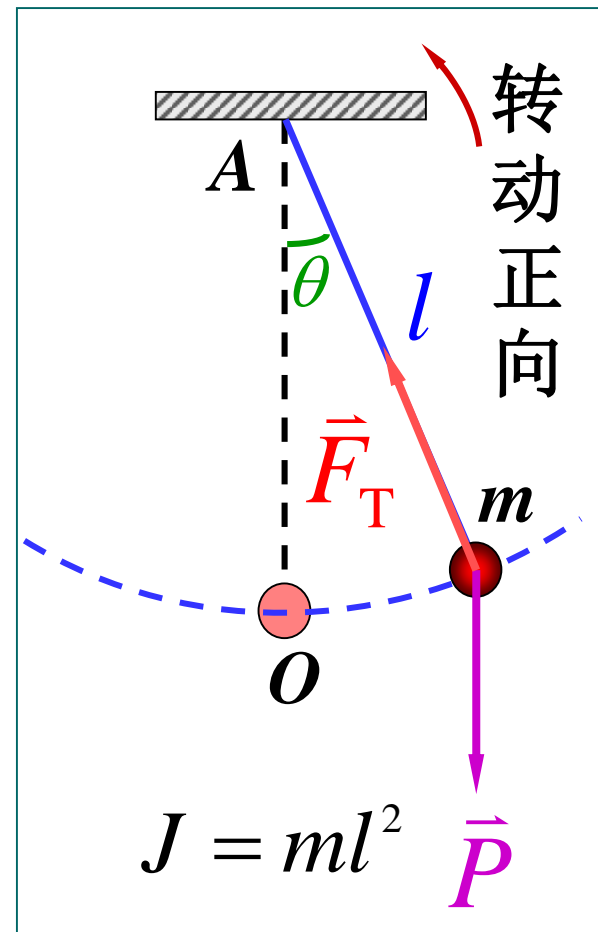
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta$$

令 $\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\omega^2\theta$$

$$\theta = \theta_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$



二 复摆 ($\theta < 5^\circ$)

$$\vec{M} = \vec{l} \times \vec{F}$$

$$M = -mgl \sin \theta$$

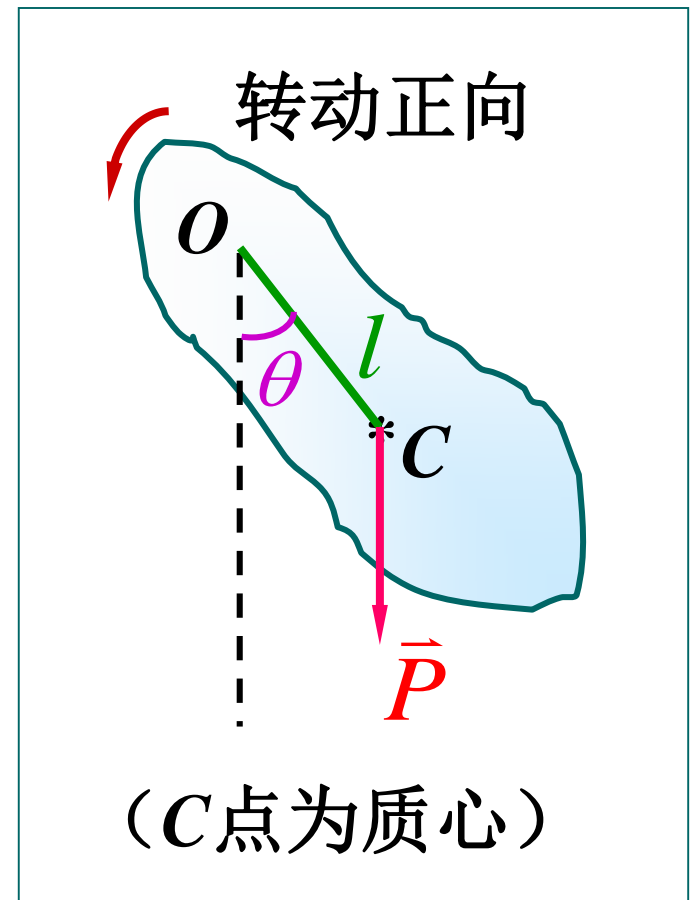
$$= J\beta = J \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$-mgl\theta = J \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

令 $\omega^2 = \frac{mgl}{J}$



$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\omega^2\theta$$





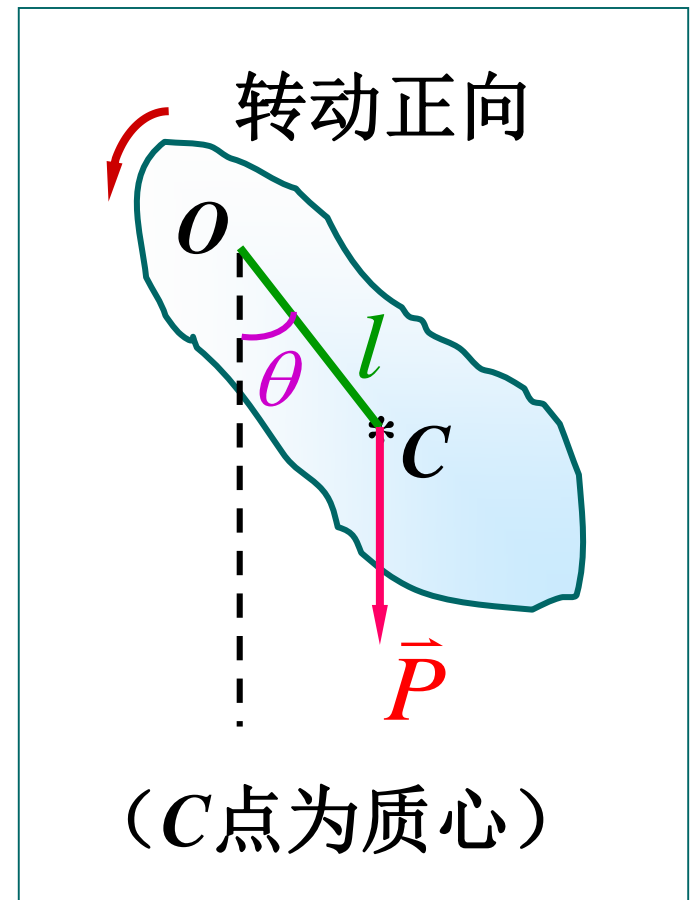
$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\omega^2\theta$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgl}{J}}$$

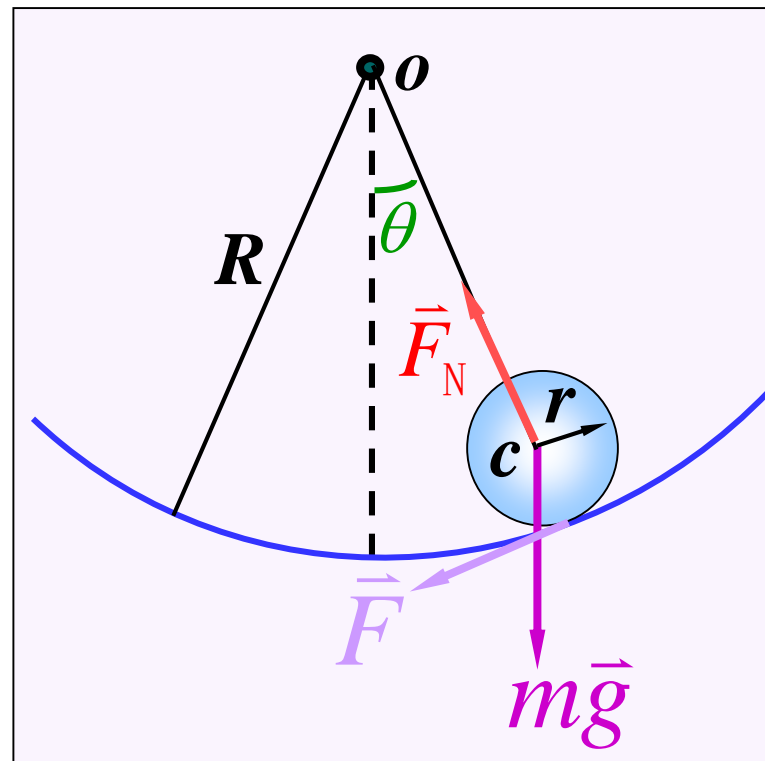
$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{J}{mgl}}$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{J}{mgl}}$$

$$\theta = \theta_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \text{角谐振动}$$



例 一半径为 r 的均质球,可沿半径为 R 的固定大球壳的内表面作纯滚动(如图示).试求圆球绕平衡位置作微小运动的动力学方程及其周期.





解:

$$-(mg \sin \theta + F) = ma_t \quad (1)$$

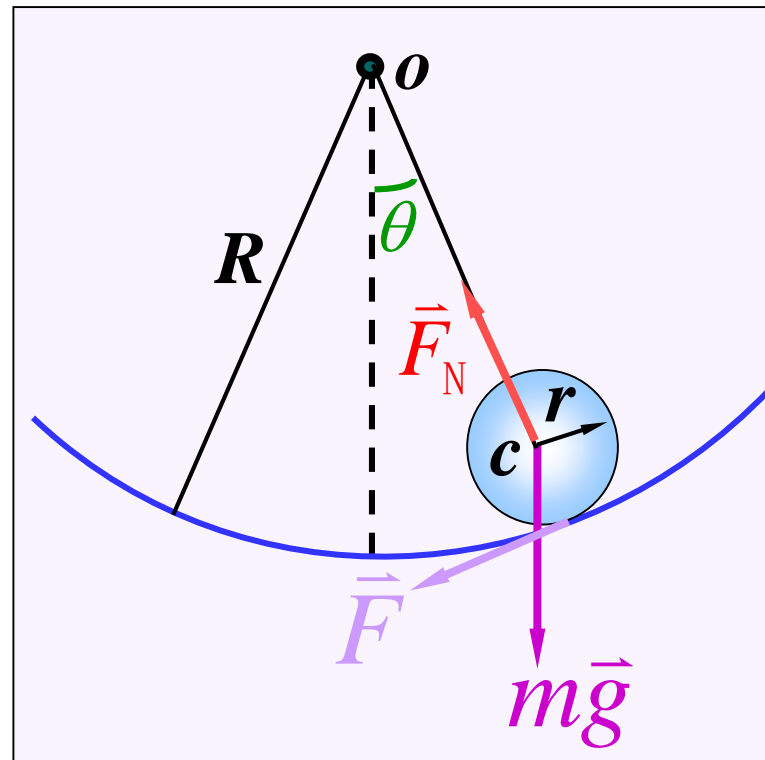
$$Fr = \frac{2}{5}mr^2\alpha \quad (2)$$

$$a_t = (R - r) \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} \quad (3)$$

$$a_t = r\alpha \quad (4)$$

联立 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4)
式, 得运动方程

$$\frac{7}{5}(R - r) \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -g \sin \theta$$





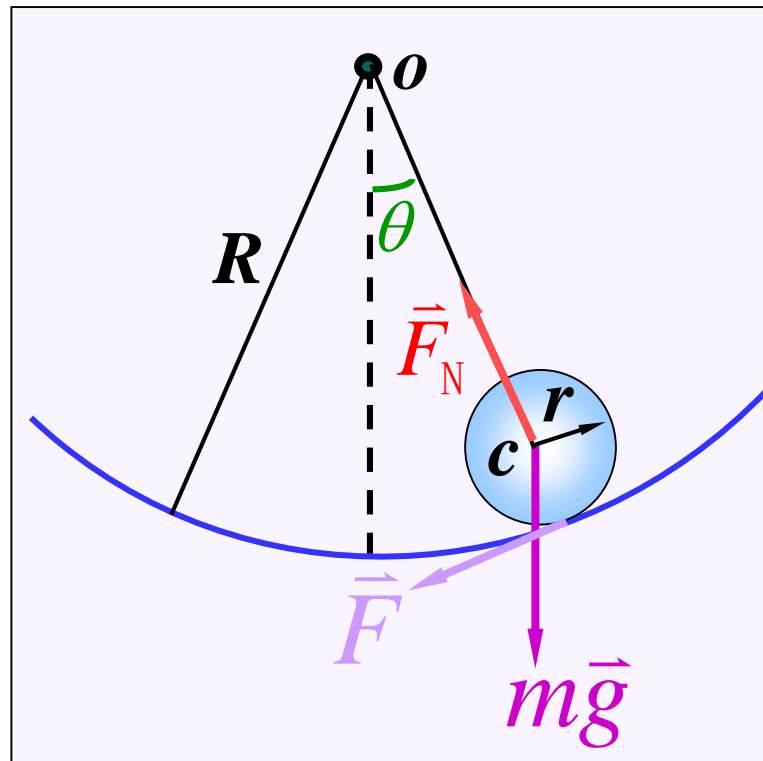
$$\frac{7}{5}(R-r)\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -g \sin \theta$$

令 $\omega^2 = \frac{5g}{7(R-r)}$

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 \theta$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{7(R-r)}{5g}}$$





简谐运动SHM

1、能量特征:

简谐振子的势能

$$E_p(x) \equiv V(x)$$

$$= V(0) + V'(0)x + (1/2) V''(0)x^2 + \dots$$

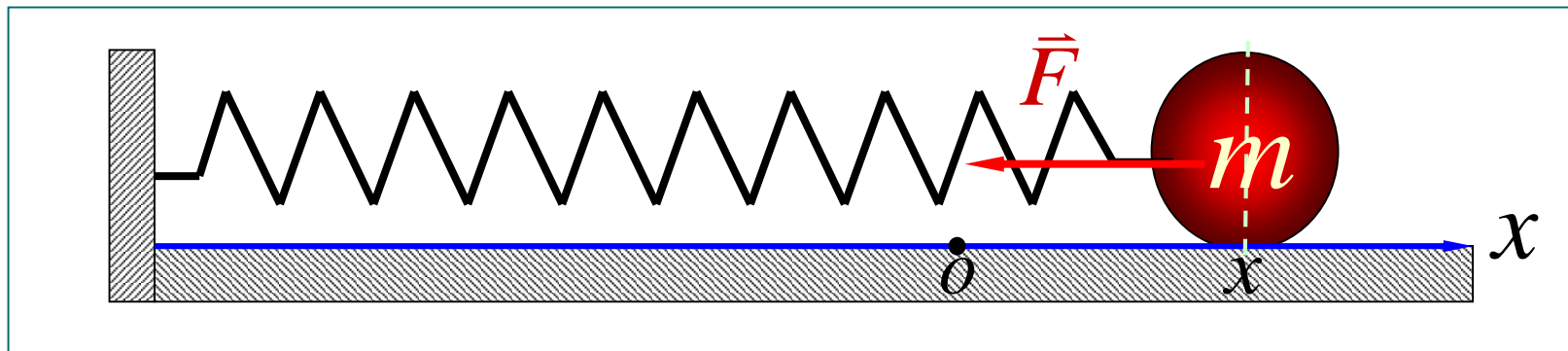
平衡位置: $x = 0$, $V(0) = 0$

平衡条件: $V'(0)=0$

稳定平衡: $V''(0)>0$



卧式弹簧振子的势能和机械能



$$F = -kx$$

$$E_p(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

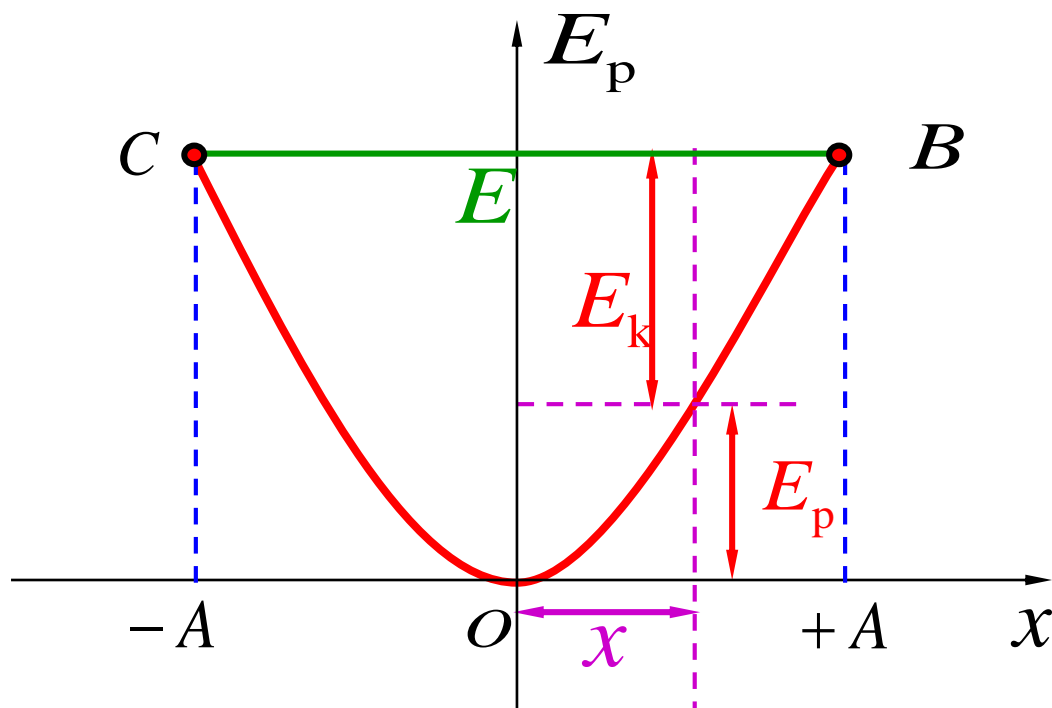
$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \text{常量}$$

线性回
复力是保守
力，作简谐
运动的系统
机械能守恒。



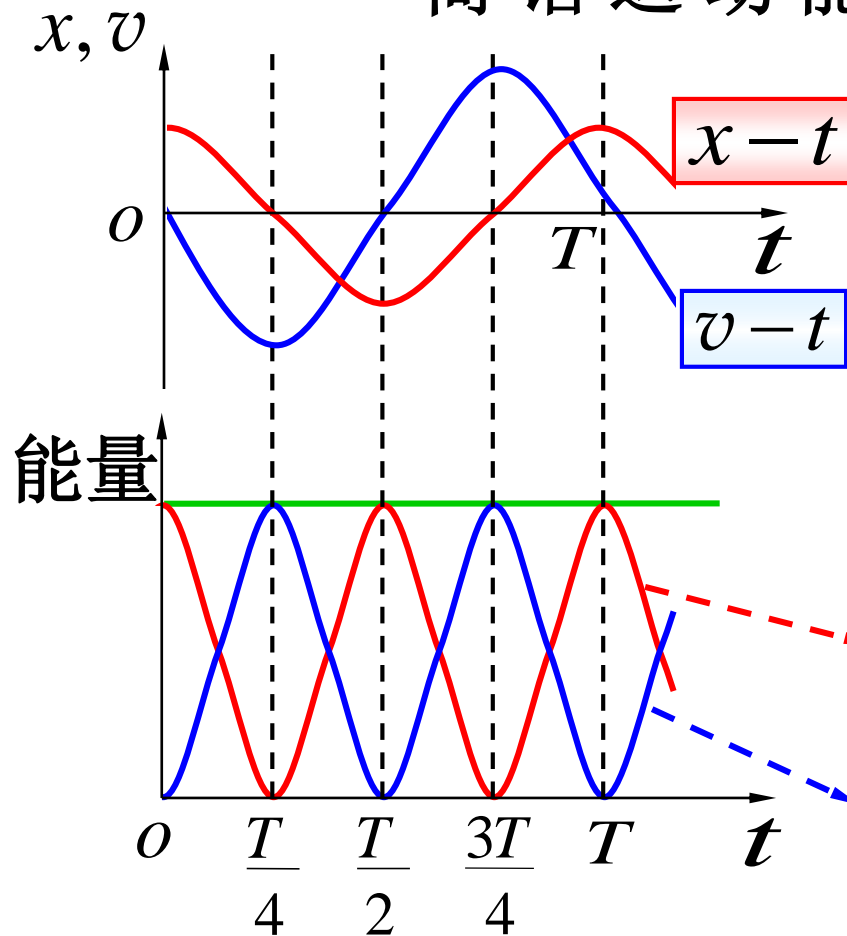
弹簧振子势能 $E_p(x) = (1/2)kx^2$

弹簧振子势能曲线





简谐运动能量图



$$\varphi = 0$$

$$x = A \cos \omega t$$

$$v = -A \omega \sin \omega t$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$



9-5 当质点以频率 ν 作简谐振动时，它的动能的变化频率为

- (A) ν  (B) 2ν (C) 4ν (D) $\nu/2$

解
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k A^2 \left[\frac{1 - \cos(2\omega t + 2\varphi)}{2} \right]$$

$$\nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$\nu' = \frac{\omega'}{2\pi} = 2\nu$$



简谐振子的动能和势能的相位差是

- (A) 0
- (B) π
- (C) $\pi/2$
- (D) 不确定（取决于振动初相位）

Answer: B（反相, in phase）



例 质量为 0.10 kg 的物体，以振幅 $1.0\times 10^{-2}\text{ m}$ 作简谐运动，其最大加速度为 $4.0\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ ，**求：**

- (1)** 振动的周期；
- (2)** 通过平衡位置的动能；
- (3)** 总能量；
- (4)** 物体在何处其动能和势能相等？



已知 $m = 0.10 \text{ kg}$, $A = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$,

$$a_{\max} = 4.0 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

求: (1) T ; (2) $E_{k,\max}$ (3) E ; (4) 何处动势能相等?

解 (1) $a_{\max} = A\omega^2$ $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a_{\max}}{A}} = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 0.314 \text{ s}$$

$$(2) E_{k,\max} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

$$(3) E = E_{k,\max} = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

$$(4) E_k = E_p \quad E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$
$$x = \pm 0.707 \text{ cm}$$



保守系统/简谐振子的能量特征

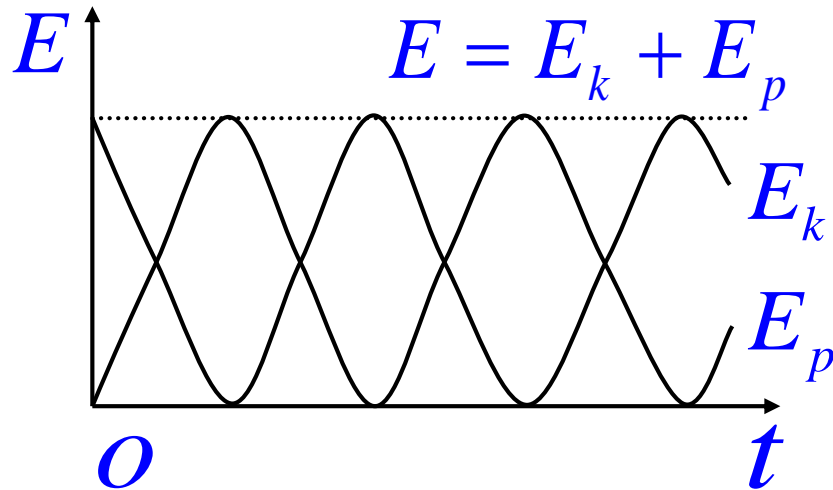
保守系统：

无内部耗散（阻尼） 无外界驱动

能量守恒

$$E = E_k + E_p$$

$$H = T + V$$



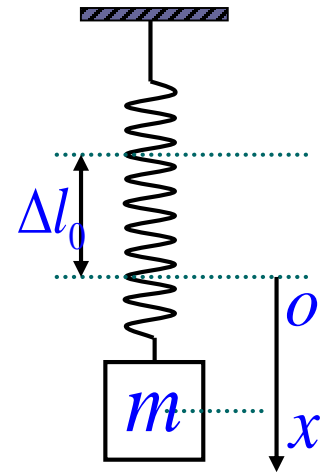
势能形式 $E_p = (1/2)kx^2$



竖式弹簧振子的势能（以平衡位置为零点）

$$mg = k\Delta l_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= -mgx + \frac{1}{2} k(x + \Delta l_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2} k\Delta l_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \end{aligned}$$

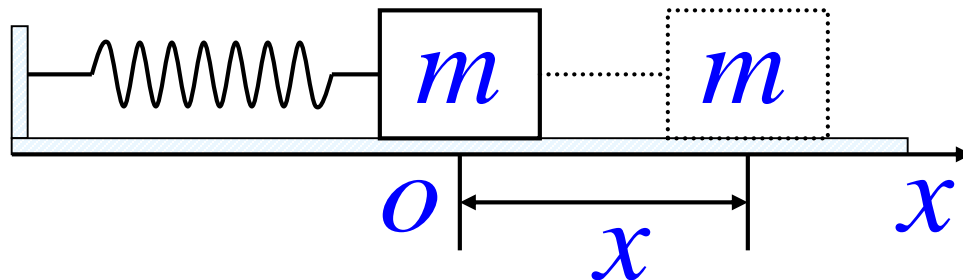


Ref: Ex9-11 斜面上的弹簧振子（串联）



2、动力学特征

(1) 弹簧振子:



$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \text{常量}$$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$$

$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$



能量守恒 $\xrightarrow{\text{推导}}$ 简谐运动方程

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \text{常量}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \right) = 0$$

$$m\cancel{v} \frac{dv}{dt} + kx \frac{\cancel{dx}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$



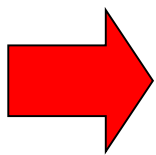
(2) 单摆

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m (l \dot{\theta})^2 + mgl(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 + mgl(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta = 0$$

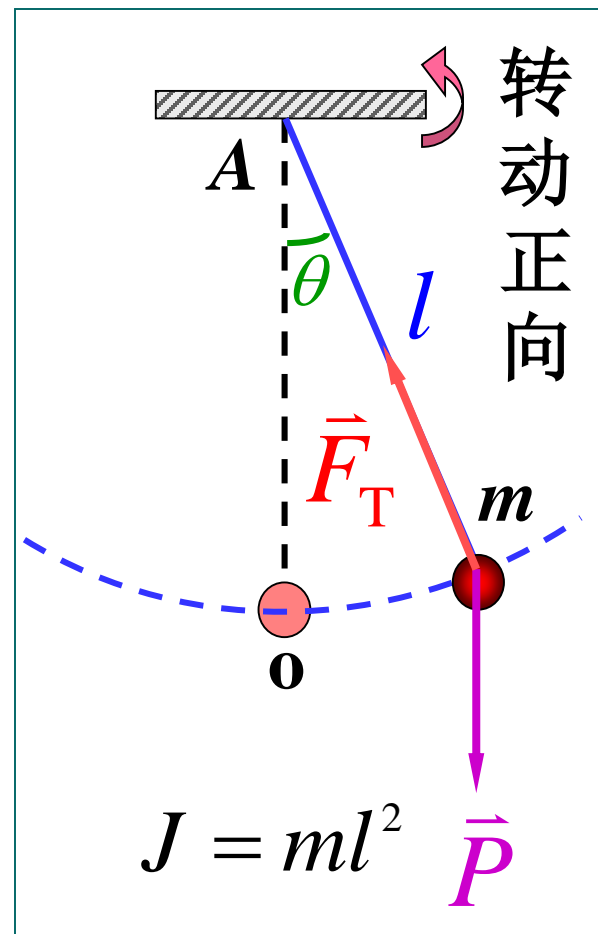
$$\theta < 5^\circ \text{ 时, } \sin \theta \approx \theta$$



$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{g/l}$$

$$\theta = \theta_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$





(3) 复摆 ($\theta < 5^\circ$)

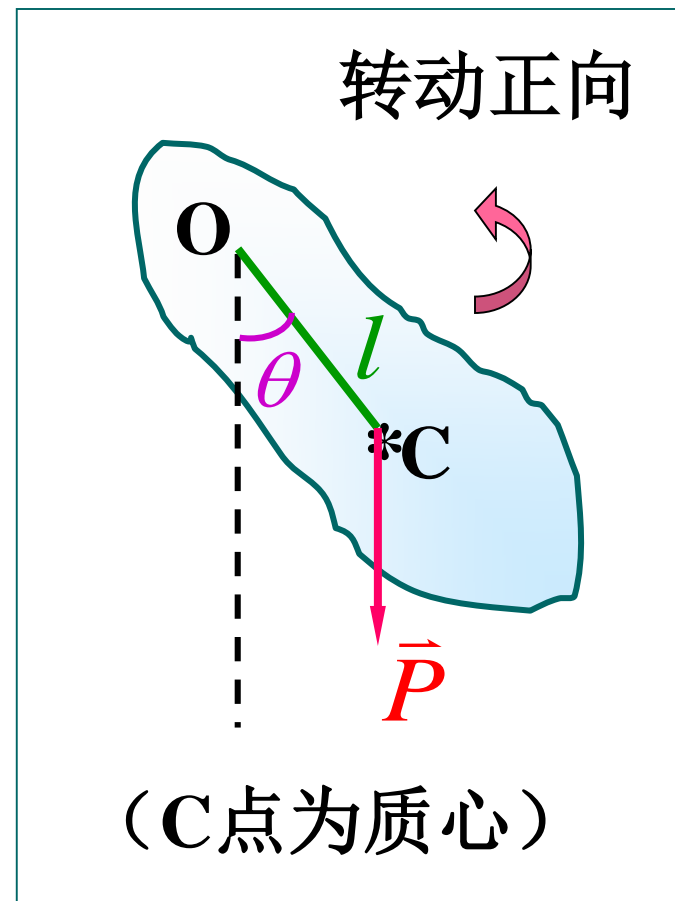
$$E = \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 + mgl(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{mgl}{J} \sin\theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2 \theta = 0$$

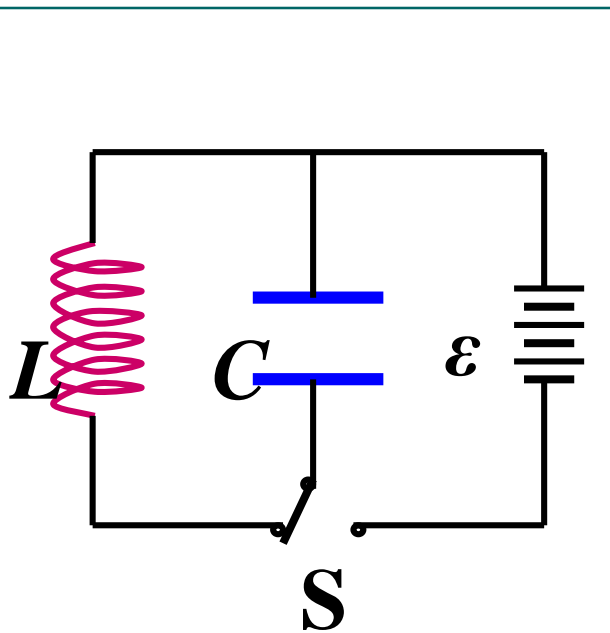
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgl_{CO}}{J_O}}$$

$$\theta = \theta_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

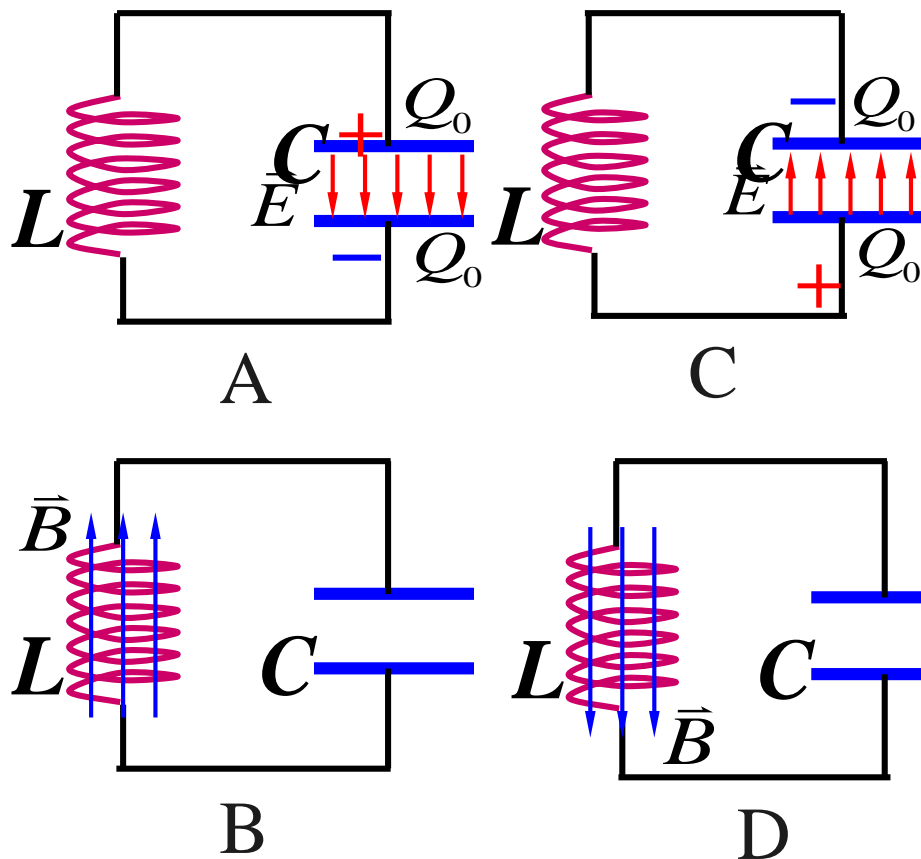




(4) 9-7 无阻尼自由电磁振荡 p29



LC 电磁振荡电路





在无阻尼自由电磁振荡过程中，电场能量和磁场能量不断的相互转化，其总和保持不变.

$$E = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} \quad 0 = L \ddot{I} + \frac{Q}{C} \dot{Q}$$

$$\ddot{Q} + \frac{1}{LC} Q = 0 \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$Q = Q_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = -\omega Q_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = I_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



简谐运动的动力学特征

$$\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

弹簧振子

$$\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$$

单摆

$$\omega = \sqrt{g/l}$$

复摆

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgl_{co}}{J_o}}$$
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

LC自由电磁振荡



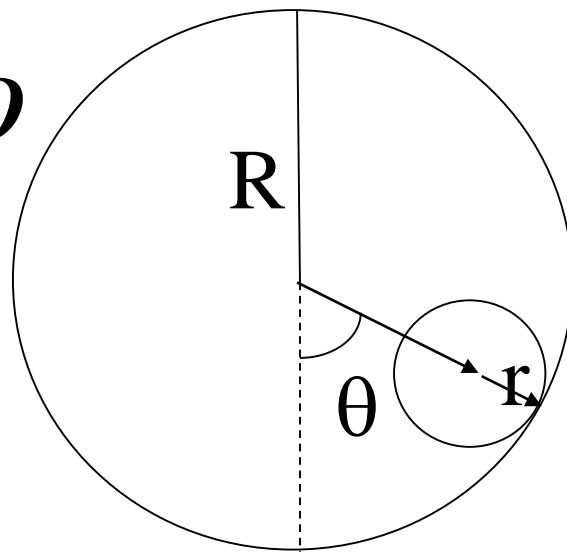
p.12例题

半径为 r 的匀质圆球，可沿半径为 R 的固定大球壳的内表面做纯滚动，如图所示。试求圆球绕平衡位置做微小运动的动力学方程及其周期。

分析：

$$v_C = (R - r)\dot{\theta} = r\omega$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2$$



$$E_p = mg(R - r)(1 - \cos\theta)$$



能量解法:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_C\omega^2 + mg(R-r)(1-\cos\theta)$$

$$v_C = (R-r)\dot{\theta} = r\omega \quad J_C = \frac{2}{5}mr^2$$

$$E = \frac{7}{10}m(R-r)^2\dot{\theta}^2 + mg(R-r)(1-\cos\theta)$$

$$\frac{7}{5}(R-r)\ddot{\theta} + g\sin\theta = 0 \quad \theta < 5^\circ \text{ 时, } \sin\theta \approx \theta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{5g}{7(R-r)}\theta = 0 \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{5g}{7(R-r)}}$$



3、运动学特征

物理量(x)是时间的余弦 (或正弦)的函数

$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\theta = \theta_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$Q = Q_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$